Our European Dispatches.

THE GREAT DEBATE ON THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION-VIEWS OF GLADSTONE AND STAN-LEY-CONTINUED BISE OF COTTON.

London, March 31.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on the Irish Church was the most important of the present session. Mr. Gladstone (a portion of whose remarks were telegraphed last evening) made a most masterly speech in support of his resolutions for the abolition of the Irish Church establishment, placing himself in line with the most advanced members of the liberal party on this question. After giving reasons for the past inaction, he showed the necessity for the immediate consideration of the subject, and explained the tendency and effect of the resolutions which he had introduced to meet the emergency. He dilated on the great effect for good which a termination of the ascendency of the Irish Church, as a State establishment, would have in removing the jealousies and mitigating sectarian bitterness. In treating this question, he said members of Parliament should avoid all party feelings, and act solely for the public good. No one could deny that each of the church organizations in Ireland. irrespective of creed, aimed to do good; but the church, as an establishment of the State, had miserably failed to do the country any good. Now that the penal laws against Catholies were no longer in force, the number of Protestants in Ireland did not exceed one-fifth of the population, and it was a great injustice to compel the whole country to support a church for the benefit of so small a minority Members of the House of Commons were urged to disregard their fears and prejudices, and when the Irish people asked for religious equality, grant the demand, placing their reliance on the justice of the act. He praised the Roman Catholic clergy for their firmness and loyalty in opposing Fenianism. In regard to measures for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, Mr. Gladstone said he did not intend to press the question to a final decision before the new Parliament met, but he should urge that the government cease to make appointments to fill vacancies in higher grades of the Irish Church, in order to leave the case clear for future action. Had he not believed that the House was ready to deal fairly with the question he would not have resorted to that weakest of devicesan abstract resolution. But he hoped that the introduction of these resolutions would be followed by active steps for carrying them into effect next year, so that perhaps the present generation might see them completed. After sharply criticizing the proposed resolution of Lord Stanley to postpone the consideration of the whole subject until the meeting of the next Parliament, Mr. Gladstone closed with an eloquent appeal to the House to vindicate its character and dignity by its course on the important question now to be decided. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered.

Lord Stanley in his reply owned that the government fully recognized the gravity of the matter under discussion, but he regretted the attempts which had been made to place the question on a false basis. The ministry did not seek to shirk the issue by trickery in management, as had been charged. They only wanted time to consider the subject before act ing. The resolutions before the House were vague and general; and the plan as outlined by Mr. Gladstone was not at once practicable. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was one thing and disendowment was another. The House should wait until the commission on the Irish Church had made its report. Here was a question which had been postponed for thirty years, and right honorable members wished to have it settled in a day, and asked the House to commit itself by pledges. Was it right for an expiring Parliament to leave this legacy of resolutions to its successor? Before taking his seat he offered a resolution that the whole subject of change in the Irish Church be left to be dealt with by the next Parliament.

LONDON, April 3 .- The House of Commons is divided on the Irish question to-night. The Liberals are sanguine. The course of the ministry, meantime, may be to appeal to the country or dissolve the Parliament.

LIVERPOOL, April 3-Noon.-Cotton opens active, buoyant and advancing; sales of the week 163,000 bales; exports 49,000 bales; for speculation 14,000; stock 313,000; American 192,000. Corn 41s. Other articles unchanged. LIVERPOOL, April 3-2 P. M.—Cotton active;

sales 25,000 bales; Uplands 117d.; Orleans 121d.; stock afloat 382,000 bales, of which 213,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, April 3-Evening.-Cotton closed at a decided advance. Uplands on the spot, 12 a12id.; to arrive, 12ia12id.; Orleans 12ia12id. Sales 30,000 bales. Corn 40s. 9d. Naval Stores steady. Manchester advices favorable.

London, April 3-Noon.-Bonds firmer at 721a721. Consols 93a931.

PARIS, April 3.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 17,000,000 francs.

Our Washington Dispatches. PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL-AN AP-

PEAL FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE SUSTAINED-THE STRONG CASE-THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERI-CA, &C.

Washington, April 3.—There was no legislation in either House.

The court resumed the evidence regarding the President's speeches, and on that delivered to the committee at the Philadelphia Convention. The Associated Press copy was corrected by Colonel Moore, the President's Private Secretary, and one reproduced from original stenographic notes was admitted. The Cleveland speech was next taken up. Mr. Chase ruled against the admission of the version published by the Cleveland Leader, as it was a condensation from long hand notes. Senator Drake appealed from the decision, and the appeal was sustained by a vote of five to eleven. Two other versions of the Cleveland speech were admitted. Most of the day was spent in discussing the art of reporting. Two attempts to adjourn to Monday were defeated.

The court then adjourned. The impeachment proceedings to-day developed nothing new. Butler continues to do all the work, losing papers occasionally, apparently for the purpose of keeping his associates awake by helping him find them. Indeed they do mothing else.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day, at which General Thomas was not present.

The Reconstruction committee will consider the Florida constitution to-morrow.

Instructions to Collectors under the new tax aw are in preparation.

Revenue to-day \$1,370,000. Advices from Paraguay indicate important successes by the allied forces in the rear of Hurmartie. The allied forces consists of 40,000 troops, fourteen iron-clads and twenty wooden vessels. The Paraguayans have but 12,000 men, and the obstructions preventing the approach of vessels have been removed. Uraguay

advices state that President Flores was killed by a confederate of Flores' son, Fortunata, who had been banished. The Minister of War was

elected Flores' successor. Further South American dates say that th allies stormed a redoubt at Pumeata, and succeeded, after a heavy resistance, in capturing it, with fifteen heavy guns and a large quanti-

Strong, the alleged fugitive from Virginia, who was released by Judge Fisher, on the ground that Virginia was no State, and subsequently arrested on a requisition from Gen. Schofield, has been discharged. The discharge was based on defective papers, as it was not shown that Strong was a fugitive from justice. The interesting points were not discussed. though Judge Cartter incidentally designated Gen. Schofield as "the executive of the Virginia District." Attorney-General Carrington will have Strong rearrested when he can obtain a more complete requisition.

NEWSSUMMARY.

-A political dinner-table dispute at Tuscumbia, Ala., between Robert Cunningham, late of the Confederate army, and Mr. Collins, of the Union army, resulted in the death of the former, who was shot by Collins.

-The statement is a startling one, but it is said to be true, that San Francisco, with a hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, pays more money into the internal revenue of the United States, than New York city with its eight hundred thousand.

-Thatcher, the New York weather prophet, it is stated, takes his observations from the top of a five-story hotel, upon which he has erected an apartment about the size of an oyster stall, in which he resides, and at the window of which he forms most of his predictions.

-The bankrupt law has now been in operation about nine months, and during that period there have been filed in New York two thousand petitions; in Massachusetts eight hundred and twenty-five; and in Pennsylvania over twelve hundred.

-The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided in the case of the County Collector vs. the Washington University, that under the new State law universities must pay taxes, notwithstanding their charters for perpetual exemption.

-The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., an Episcopalian, recently reprimanded for preaching in a Methodist church, preached a sermon on Sunday evening in Dr. J. H. Weston's Baptist church, Madison avenue, New York, to a congregation of over two thousand persons, while half as many more failed to get into the

-Pictures bring high prices in New York, notwithstanding the hard times. At an auction sale last week, one entitled "Charity," by Dubufe, brought \$4400. One by Meissonnier, "The Philosopher," was sold for \$3600. Gifford's "Home in the Wilderness" brought \$2200. "Early Morning," by Sonntag, sold for \$480. A flower piece, by Roble, brought \$1500.

-The Erie war is ended at last by the refusal of the New York Legislature to legalize the late issue of stock made by the Drew party. The fullness of the vote-eighty-three to thirtytwo-shows the deep interest which was taken in the subject of the bill. The New York Express thinks that this result was due to the poor way in which the campaign was conducted by the Drew party.

-A bill was recently introduced into the British Parliament to do away with public hanging, and it encounters so little opposition that its passage is said to be assured. Upon this subject a correspondent writes: "The change in public sentiment on this subject during the last five years has been something wonderful. Even twelve months ago such a bill would have stood no sort of a chance."

-Steel rails are becoming quite popular on American railways. It is stated that the New York and New Haven Railroad intend soon laying some four thousand tons of these rails in places where old ones need taking up. Steel rails, though they cost considerable more than iron rails, are cheaper in the end, through their strength, firmness and slight liability to be rendered brittle by cold; and several roads throughout the country have already many miles of track laid with them.

-With reference to "short letters," a correspondent writes us that he has read of an English coal merchant writing to his agent at the collieries a letter containing simply a ";" to which the agent, with equal brevity, replied with a ":" The correspondence meant "see my coal on," the answer being "coal on." We have now got down to such exceedingly short letters that Mr. Sumner's "stick," written to Mr. Stanton, seems almost to be prolixity it-

-A New York letter says: "In the event of the removal of the President, Mr. Seward writes to his friends here, so I am informed, that he will at once leave the Cabinet. In Wallstreet Mr. McCulloch's friends are in doubt as to bis course in the same contingency, but those of them who sustain the closest business relations with him appear to be pretty confident that he likewise will resign his place. Horace Greeley is confidently spoken of as Mr. Randall's successor in the Postoffice Depart-

-A nobby dinner party for twenty was given by a lady in New York Wednesday evening. The cards of invitation were engraved in gold and enclosed in three-cornered envelopes with gilt edges. At dinner, the table cloth was of white velveteen, edged with gilt fringe, and the centre standard, a massive epergne of gold, with small baskets hanging from it, loaded with truit, fancy boxes, bon bons, etc. A large bouquet of rare flowers was placed near the plate of each guest, from which was suspended the bill of fare, printed in gold letters on white satin ribbon. The waiters were dressed in crimson coats, knee breeches, silk stock-

ings, and powdered wigs. -Baltimore has a new line of steamships to Europe, the only one now bearing the American flag, and it feels reasonably jubilant over the fact, as announced by telegraph. The first steamer arrived on its hither trip last week, and the occasion was celebrated by a grand procession, a banquet and great rejoicings. Forty years ago a similar demonstration was made at the inauguration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, an enterprise which has rendered a thousand miles of territory tributary to the trade of the city, and enhanced the value of property within its limits from \$25,000,000 to \$212,000,000. The important commercial consequences which must follow the establishment of the Baltimore and Bremen line of steamships are estimated as even greater, in view of the commanding relations of Baltimore with the principal producing and consuming regions of the country, and the popular demonstration was manifestly appropriate in celebration of one of the greatest victories of peace. The trade in tobacco, cotton, rice, etc., between Baltimore and Bremen is very large.

having heretofore been carried on by sailing

vessels, and the establishment of this line mus

increase and facilitate the business to a great extent. One very creditable feature of the new enterprise is that the main impulse came from this side, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company alone advancing half the capital. One of the most sagacious and substantial corporations in the Old World has also joined in the

(FROM THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.) POLITICS IN THE STATE.

MEETINGS, SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

BIG MEETING IN BARNWELL-WIRE-PULLING IN BEAUFORT-HOW WRIGHT BAN IN-NOMINA-CHESTER-THE NOMINATIONS IN YORK.

BARNWELL.

Our attentive correspondent, Q. E. D., sends the following interesting report of a Radical mass meeting held at Blackville on Thursday

The meeting advertised on last Friday came off to-day, and, after devoting the greater part of the day to the nomination of candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives, adjourned. Mr. C. P. Leslie was nominated for Senator, and W. J. Mixson (white.) the two Haynes, and Mayer, who were delegates to the late convention, and a fifth (a white man), whose name we have forgotten, were nominated for the House. Late in the afternoon public addresses were made from the balcony of the Market Hall by N. G. Parker, Mr. Sawyer, of Charleston, and Mr. Leslie. Mr. Parker said that by some hocus pocus, with which he had nothing to do, he had been honored by the people of this District as one of their delegates in the late convention, for which he was, and ever would be, most grateful, &c. But we do not intend to follow him, and have merely recorded this one sentence from his remarks, as Mr. Parker's own version of the matter of his election. He spoke but a short time, and was followed by Mr. Sawyer, who delivered a very able and conservative speech, considering his foreign growth and strong Republican sen-timents. Mr. Leslie concluded the speaking in a few earnest but temperate remarks, and indulged in some of his usual facetiousness, which did not fail to provoke mirth. After he had concluded the crowd of negroes, not more in number than one hundred and fifty or two hundred, quietly dispersed. The younger Mackey was here, but did not

BEAUFORT.

Our correspondent, X. Y. Z., writing from Beaufort, under date of the 2d, says:

A nominating convention met here yesterday for the purpose of selecting county officers, and making a ticket for the General Assembly. Four or five white men and fifty plantation darkies, with Wright, Whipper and Smalls, were

Wright was nominated for State Senator. He received all the votes from the outlying Parishes, Stolbrand being on the slate of the Beaufort delegation. Wright waited quietly till the convention assembled, and then procured the nomination with ease. Poor Stolbrand was obliged to come down to representative. The following is the list of representatives: W. J. Whipper, (colored), R. Smalls, (colored), Philip Ezekiel, (colored, a tailor), W. C. Morrison, (colored, tinner), C. J. Stolbrand, white (tailor), George A. Bennett, (a bankrupt tavern keeper), white. It will be seen that as usual, the talent is monopolized by the colored men.

The following county officers were nominated at the adjourned meeting to-day: For Sheriff, A. Williams (late a sutler at Bay Point); for Solicitor, P. L. Wiggin; for County Clerk, H. G. Judd; for Probate Judge, J. D.

There was some talk of getting up an independent candidate for Congress to run against Bowen. But it will not amount to much, as the League is pledged to support only regular nominations. Several letters have been received here from prominent Radicals in Washington, urging the election of Rev. M. French. But Mr. French is not popular with the leaders here as in Charleston. He has told them too many truths, and is far too able a man to be used as they desire to use their servants. No ticket in opposition to the Radicals will be run here, as the negro vote is about six to one.

NEWBERRY.

A large mass meeting of the Republican party was held at Newberry on the 1st inst. Col. Montgomery presided, and the meeting was addressed by Col. Charles Montgomery, F. J. Moses, D. T. Corbin, R. C. DeLarge, and D. H. Chamberlain. The State and Congressional ticket was endorsed and the legislative nominations ratified. For State Senator, Col. Charles Montgomery, white. Representatives, James Henderson, colored; James Hutchinson, colored; Joseph Boston, colored.

CHESTER.

At a meeting of the Union Republican party for Chester District, called by the chairman of the central committee, and composed of a few negroes and one white man, the following ticket was nominated for members of the legis-

Lucius Windbush, senator; Barney Burton, Pervis Alexander and Barney Humphries, rep-

Lucius Windbush, the nominee for senator, says the Yorkville Enquirer, is a mulatto grogseller, brought up from Columbia for the purpose, and has no local habitation in this part of the world. The others are all black-two of them having been delegates to the convention.

YORK.

At a Republican mass meeting held in Yorkville on Saturday, the following nominations were made:

For the Senate-W. E. Rose (white), of York-For the House of Representatives—P. J. O'Connell (white), of Fort Mills; John W. Mead (colored) and J. L. Neagle (white), of Rock

Hill; J. H. White (colored), of Yorkville. RICHLAND.

A Republican meeting was held in Columbia on Tuesday night, presided over by Mr. T. J. Robertson. About fifteen hundred persons were present, of which number seven-eighths were colored persons.

Mr. Chamberlain was the first speaker. He said that all property in the State should be taxed for the cause of education. He praised the new constitution, and eulogized Gen. Scott, of whom he spoke as follows:

He has no friends to award and no enemies to punish—a man who will select officers to see that justice was fully carried out. He is fully acquainted with the social and political interests of South Carolina; has been at the head of the Freedman's Bureau. Second to the duty of supporting the constitution, is to vote for Gen. Scott. By such means the political salvation of South Carolina will be recovered forever; and I believe that the day will come when the laws and social influences of South Carolina will be so just and so humane, that the poorest can walk from one end of the State to the other, equally protected with the richest.

Mr. Chamberlain was followed by Mr. James M. Allen, who said:

The constitution adopted in Charleston was of such a character that God smiled on it, while the constitution adopted in 1866 made Satan blush.

He defended the constitution throughout, and, in conclusion, called on the military to

Cdonel B. S. Pardee was the next speaker, and after him came the Hon. D. T. Corbin, who approved and recommended the Charleston consitution as "a wise and most excellent document, under which they could live."

The speaker compared the Democratic party to Captain Scott's coon—they would come down as soon as they knew that the Republicans intended to shoot. The Democratic party opposes the constitution because it extends to you (the colored men) the same benefits that it extends to them. They ought to be ashamed of their action. I tell you the right of suffrage follows emancipation as a necessary sequence, and woe to the party that attempts to take it from you. I have no desire to stir up strife, but brotherly love. If the white men of the South will give you justice, extend to them the right hand of fellowship. You must learn to read and write. South Carolina has been great and powerful, but nothing in comparison to what she will be if you carry out your constitution. Vote for it pray for it—fight for it—and you will succeed.

Let no threats prevent you from attending the polls. He closed his address with a panegyric on General Scott. Maintain your rights-prosper and be happy.

R. C. DeLarge was the next speaker, and

he was followed by Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr. Mr. Moses gave the history of the Republican party, which he said, bears upon its ban-ner the motto, "Liberty and equality." The success of the so-called Confederacy would have added another link to the chain of slavery; and that forever you were to be naught but hewers of wood and drawers of water. But when the first gun was fired, brave men from the North sprang forward to defend you; and, let me tell you, the majority of these men—who never falter—belong to the Republican party. There exists no party so ignorant as the Democratic. They are displaying their ignorance now, when they think the Democrats can control the country. They are the remnants of that party which attempted to place impediments in the way of the Government during five or six years of war. The speaker denounced President Johnson; and declared that the Democratic party was a disorganized band-no two thinking alike. The speaker then proceeded to discuss a platform which had been adopted at a public meeting recently held in Columbia, in which colored men were ex-communicated. He hoped his hearers would remember it; and when asked to vote with the Democrats, to say that you are not "free white men." They would resort to many tricks to prevent you from voting, but pay no attention to them, and vote for the Constitution and the Republican ticket. Distrust every Democrat, and touch not the hand of one of them until after the election. You are making history-you are the people who are to govern this country; and have it in your power to raise the grand old State of South Carolina to her proper position. Disappoint these Democratic office-seekers, and show to the world that you are their equals.

The chairman returned his thanks for the interest manifested, and declared the meeting adjourned.

Commercal.

NEW YORK-Per steamship E B Souder-131 bales Cotton, 52 casks Clay, 60 Empty Bbls, 60 bales Yarn, 25 bbls Fruit, 9 boxes Fruit, and Sun-

The Charleston Cotton Market. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,

CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, April 3, '68. The staple has an upward tendency, and the early transactions were at an advance of 1/2 to 1 cent 3 th., which, on receipt of telegrams, still further improved % cent 3 fb., making the advance of the day 1 to 11/2 cents B lb. Sales 1500 bales, say 13 at 23, 14 at 24, 12 at 25½, 8 at 26, 17 at 27, 142 at 27½, 143 at 28, 43 at 2814, 4 at 2814, 161 at 29, 51 at 2914, 796

at 30, and 32 at 31 cents \$ 16. We quote: LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION. Ordinary to Good Ordinary 26 @28

 Low Middling
 29 @—

 Middling
 30 @—

 Strict Middling
 31 @—

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, April 1 .- TURPENTINE-Has further advanced 10c, with sales of 317 bols, at \$3 40 for yellow dip, and \$2 05 for hard, per 280 lbs. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm, and transactions limited in consequence of the small quantity offering. Sales of only 06 pbls at 62c per gallon. Rosin-The lower grades have been in fair request to-day, and the sales reach 3836 bbls, at \$2 20 for common, \$2 25a2 30 for strained, and \$3 for No 1. TAR-Is 5aloc higher, and 154 bbls changed hands

at \$2 20a2 25 per bbl. COTTON-Market firm and prices advanced. Sales of 37 bales at 241/4a241/2c for ordinary, 25c for good ordinary, 251/2c for low middling, and 26c for mid-

Baltimore Market.

Coffee.-The rumored sale of 4000 bags Rio, reported by us on Saturday, was bark Winifred's cargo, since arrived, taken for the West, on private terms. Only sales to-day were 170 bags Rio at 17a 17% cents from second hands; market unchanged. Brig Water Lily arrived to-day from Rio with 2300

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad April 3.

553 bales Cotton, 175 bales Domestics, 555 sacks Corn, 40 sacks Flour, 6 cars Lumber, 50 bbls Naval stores, 4 cars Cattle. To Railroad Agent, J W Sprague & Bro, Goldsmith & Son, C N Averill, Street Bros & Co, West & Jones, Mrs A E Hoack. Crane, Boyiston & Co, G W Williams & Co, T Graeser, G Follin, I Mulkai, Stenhouse & Co, Chisolm Bros, Col Hunt, T M Bristol, J B E Sloan, G H Walter & Co, Adams, Frost & Co, J Wiley & Co, G E Pritchett, J A Enslow & Co, H Klatte & Co, H Bischoff & Co, J & J D Kirkpatrick, Mowry & Co, E H Rodgers & Co.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad

April 3. 115 bales Cotton, bbls Naval Stores, Lumber, Mdze, &c. To B F Simmons, J Marshall, Jr, H Bischoff & Co, Ostendorff & Co, Caldwell & Son, G & Pritchett, W M Bird & Co, J C Bradley, J A Quackenbush, Adams, Frost & Co. Williams & Co, Kendall & Dockery, Wagner, Heath & Monsees, and F A Sawyer.

Passengers.

Per steamship Emily B Souder, for New York-Domingo, Venturo Almal. W Dunborn, Frank - Zigler, Mrs Zigler, Mrs J F Worrel & child, Mrs W F Friday, Mrs E L Andrews, F Andrews, Miss Lizzie Andrews, Jos Andrews, Master T Andrews, T West, Jno Cleary, F Taylor, L Tibbert, Jas White, J Murphy, Chas Corlton, E Foy, E Murray, Charles Turner, Jno Fannon, Wm Yong and son, Wm Trapmann, Jas Fannon, P Correct, and 23 in steerage.

Marine News.

Port of Charleston, April 4. Arrived Yesterday. Schr Ann S Deas, from West Point Mill. 38 bbls Rice. To Ravenel & Co.

Cleared Yesterday. Steamship E B Souder, Lebby, New York-Jno & Theo Getty. Sailed Yesterday.

Steamship E B Souder, Lebby, New York. Steamer City Pout, Adkins, Palatka, via Jacksonville, Fernandina and Savannah. From this Port. Bark Alexander McNeill, Andrews, Liverpool, March

LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT FOREIGN. LIVERPOOL.

The Wetterhorn, Stinson, sailed.....Feb 9 BREMENHAVEN. The Dorothea, Plambeck, sailed... March 10

DOMESTIC.

Brig Webster Kelly, Haskell, cleared. March 6 Schr C E Raymond, Higgins, up.....March 27 NEW YORK. Bark R W Godfrey, Godfrey, cleared March 25 Schr Rachel Vanneman, Vanneman, up....March 28

Schr Menewa, Dissoway, cleared March 24 Schr Carrie Holmes, Holmes, up...... March 7 Schr Wapella, Hawkins, up......March 27 PHILADELPHIA. Schr Oliver Ames, French, cleared March 24 | atives, OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13, 1868.

[General Orders No. 40.]
The Constitutional Convention of the State of Con-South Carolina, in conformity with the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a institution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having, by an ordinance adopted on the 9th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act (March 23, 1867, section 4), at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the commanding general, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof, to be given by the said convention;" and having further provided, by the aforesaid or dinance, that at the same time an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Adjutant and Inspector General, Secretary of State, Comptroller-General, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Super-intendent of Education, and members of the General Assembly, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and for two members at

large; It is ordered: First. That an election be held in the State of South Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, and ending on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State officers and members of the House of Representa-

tives specified in the aforecited ordinance. Second. It shall be the duty of the Board of Regis tration in South Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the lists, and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said acts, who have not already been

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is spe-cially directed to the supplementary act of July 19,

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the district in which he was registered shall be entitled to vote in the district (county) to which he has removed and has resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the district in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of the registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him with a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In defaut of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the district and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtfu cases, the Registrars or Managers of Elections shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Managers of Elections, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters, and will be transmitted to district Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each district at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of South Carolina. Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at

six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment. Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the

oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States. Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a judge or manager of the election in any precinct which he seeks

Ninth. The sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the elec-tion is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county the sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies and other peace officers to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report thesa arrangements in advance to the commander of the

military post in which his county is situated. Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of dis charge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons, in violation of General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be

egarded and treated as an additional offence. Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 13th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 17th of April, 1868; and during this time the sale of all intoxicating li quors at or near any poling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all

persons who may transgress it. Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Trirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the commander of the district of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the commanders of the military posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be

Fourteenth. The State officers to be be voted for at this election are: 1. Governor. 2. Lieutenant-Governor. 3. Adjutant and Inspector-General.

4. Secretary of State. 5. · emptroller-General. 6. Treasurer. 7. Attorney-General. Superintendent of Education.

9. Members of the General Assembly, as follows: County of Charleston*-2 Senators and 18 Repre-County of Colleton-1 Senator and 5 Representa-County of Beaufort-1 Senator and 7 Representa-

County of Georgetown-1 Senator and 3 Represen-County of Horry-1 Senator and 2 Representa-County of Williamsburg-1 Senator and 3 Repre-

County of Marion-1 Senator and 4 Representa-County of Darlington-1 Senator and 4 Representa-County of Marlboro',-1 Senator and 2 Represen-

County of Chesterfield-1 Senator and 2 Represen-County of Sumter-One Senator and 4 Representa-

County of Clarenden-1 Senator and 2 Representa-County of Barnwell-1 Senator and 6 Representa-County of Edgefield-1 Senator and 7 Representa-

County of Orangeburg-1 Senator and 5 Represen-County of Kershaw-1 Senator and 3 Representa-County of Richland-1 Senator and 4 Representa-

County of Lexington-1 Senator and 2 Representa-County of Newberry-1 Senator and 3 Representa-County of Laurens-1 Senator and 4 Representa-

County of Abbeville-1 Senator and 5 Representa-County of Anderson-1 Senator and 3 Representa-County of Greenville-1 Senator and 4 Represent-

County of Pickens*-1 Senator and 1 Represent-County of Spartanburg-1 Senator and 4 Repre-County of Union-1 Senator and 3 Represent-

County of York-1 Senator and 4 Represent-

County of Chester-1 Senator and 3 Represent-

County of Fairfield-1 Senator and 3 Represent-

County of Lancaster-1 Senator and 2 Represent-

County of Oconee*-1 Senator and 2 Represent-Fifteenth. The First Congressional District is com-posed of the Counties of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Sumter, Clarendon and Kershaw; the second is composed of the Counties of Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort and Barnwell; the Third is composed of the Counties of Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville and An-derson; the Fourth is composed of the Counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York, Chester and Fairfield; in each of which one person shall be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States. In addition, two other members of that body will be elected by the ballots of the registered voters voting at large throughout the State. By command of Bvt. Major-General Ed. R. S. CANBY. LOUIS V. CAZIARO,

Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl. *Notes.-(1) The territorial subdivisions heretefore known as "Districts" are designated as "Counties" by the new constitution. (2) The Districts of Charleston and Berkeley are united, and constitute the County of Charleston. (3) The County of Occ-

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

nee is formed by the division of Pickens District.



THIS COMPANY HAS NOW ON SALE, FOR THE accommodation of Merchants throughout the Country, "BUSINESS TICKETS" to travel over the

ONE THOUSAND MILES FOR \$25. They can be procured at the Company's Ticket Offices in Augusta, Columbia and Camden; also in L. C. HENDRICKS, Charleston from

General Ticket Agent, Office John-street. SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.



CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26, 1868. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MARCH 29TH, THE PASSENGER TRAINS of the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows: Leave Charleston 6.30 A. M.

FOR COLUMBIA. Arrive at Columbia......3.50 P. M. FOR CHARLESTON. Arrive at Charleston 3.10 P. M.

 I.eave Augusta
 4.10 P. M.

 Arrive at Charleston
 4.00 A. M.

 Leave Columbia
 6 00 A. M.

 Leave Columbia. 5.30 P. M. Arrive at Charleston. 5.80 A. M. SUMMERVILLE TRAIN.

CAMDEN BRANCH. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. General Superintendent. March 27

Leave Charleston 3.40 P. M.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30, 1868.

AND AFTER THIS DATE THE MAIL AND ON AND AFTER THIS DATE TO PASSENGER TRAINS on this Road will run Leave Charleston......1.30 P. M. Arrive at Charleston...........9.00 A. M.

coming South, and with the Trains of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad. S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent. OFFICE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON

These Trains connect with the Trains of the Wil-

mington and Manchester Railroad going North and



ON AND AFTER THIS DAY THE TRAINS ON this Road will run as follows:

RAILBOAD COMPANY.

Leave Florence daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.45 P. M.—after arrival of trains from Charleston and Kingville-and arrive at Cheraw at 10.30 P. M. Leave Cheraw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Florence at 11.00 Leave Cheraw on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 A. M. (at night), and arrive at Florence

Charleston or Kineville. Passengers for Wilmington will take the 8.00 A. M. S. S. SOLOMONS. Train from Cheraw. Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Rev. The Darlington, Florence, Bennettsvile, Charaw, and Wadesboro', N. C., papers will give four insertions.

at 3.00 A. M., in time to connect with Trains for

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA BAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE TRAINS over this Road will run as follows: Leave Columbia at......4.00 P. M.

mouth, to all principal Northern cities. Tickets optional from Grernsboro', either via Danville or Raleigh; and from Portsmouth either via Bay Line or Annamessic Route. Baggage checked through. Connections made both ways with trains of the

Greenville and Columbia Railroad CALEB BOUKNIGHT. Superintendent. CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COM-

PANY. OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY BAILWAY CO., CORNER BROAD AND EAST BAY STREETS, CHARLESTON, So. Ca., March 16th, 1868. SCHEDULE OF THE CHARLESTON CITY

RAILWAY COMPANY. KING-STREET LINE. Leave Upper Terminus | Leave Lower Terminus at 7.30 A.M., and at intervals of ten (10) minutes | vals of ten (10) minutes during the day till the during the day till 9 P.

last trip at 8.30 P.M. M.

N. H.—Leave the Battery as follows: Twomby (20)
minutes after the hour, and ten (10) minutes of the hour, from 8.20 A. M., to 7.50 P. M., except at ten (10) minutes of 9 o'clock, A. M. Every other trip from the old Postoffice.

RUTLEDGE-STREET LINE. Leave Upper Terminus | Leave Lower Terminus at 7.30 A.M., and at inter- at 8.05 A.M., and at intervals of ten (10) minutes | vals of ten (10) minutes during the day till 8.20 | during the day till 9 P.M.

N. B.—Leave the Battery at five (5) minutes after the hour, and thirty-five (35) minutes after the hour, except at 9.05 A. M., until 7.45 P. M. Every other trip from the old Postoffice. SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

KING-STREET LINE. Leave Upper Terminus | Leave the Lower Termiat 9 A.M., and at inter- nus at 9.30 A.M., and at vals of offeen (15) min- intervals of fifteen (15) minutes till 7.30 P. M. utes till 7.00 P. M. N.B.-All the trips are to the Battery, until 6.15 P. M. The last trip of each car to the old Postoffice.

RUTLEDGE-STREET LINE. Leave Upper Terminus | Leave Lower Terminus at 9 A.M., and at inter- at 9.36 A.M., and at intervals of every twenty (20) vals of every twenty (20) minutes till 6.45 P.M. minutes till 7.30 P.M. N.B.-All the trips are to the Battery, until 6.15 P.

M. The last trip of each car to the old Postoffice. 8. W. BAMSAY, Secretary and Treasurer January 22